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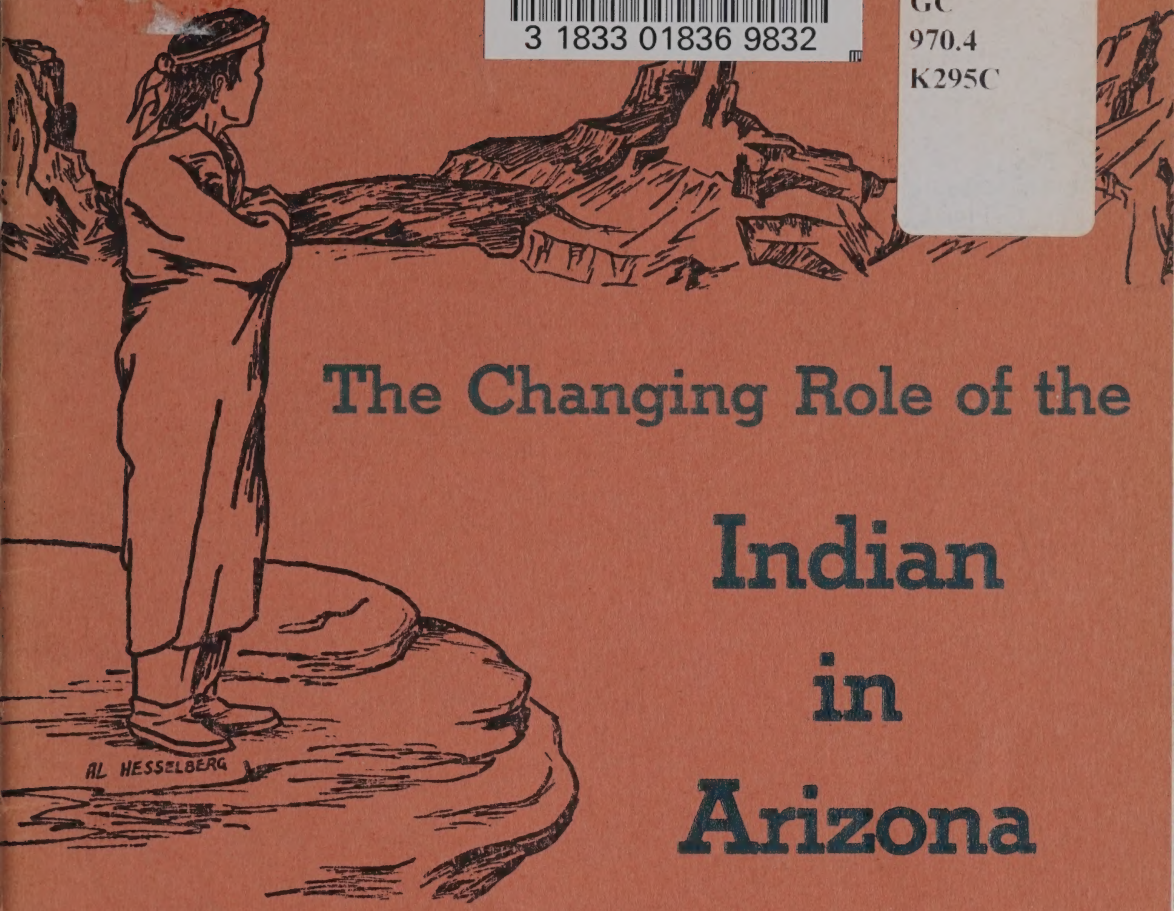

The Changing Role of the Indian in Arizona

Circular 263

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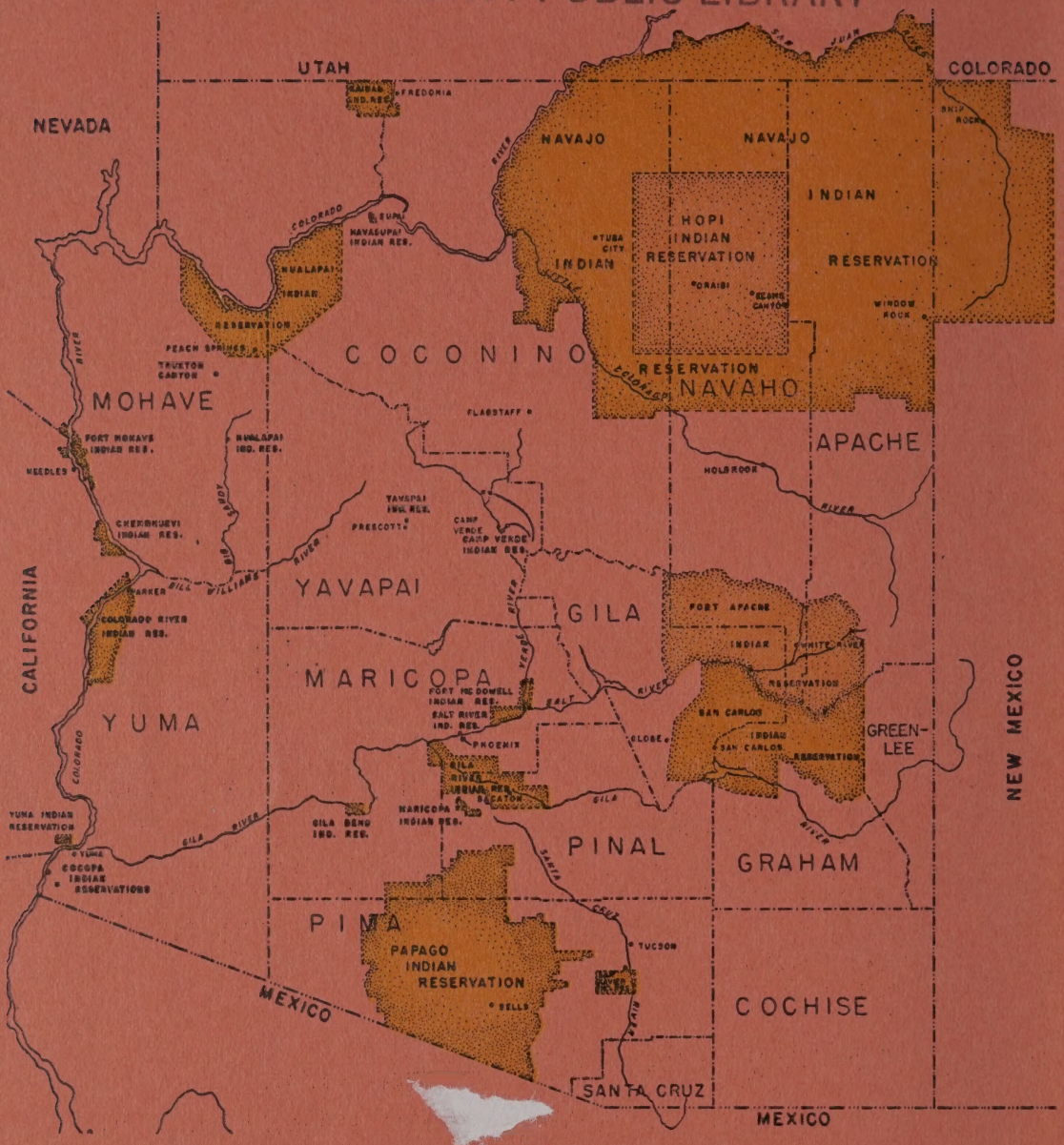

Present Arizona Tribes

Starting in the 1860's and ending in 1917, the Indian tribes of Arizona were assigned the reservation areas shown above. All of the tribes occupy territory in their original homeland but, except for the Navajo, their total holdings have been considerably reduced.

Collection of Native North American Indian Books, Historical Books, Atlases, plus other important authors and family heirloom books.
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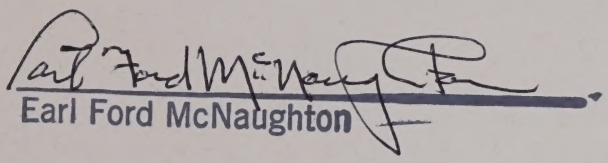

Earl Ford McNaughton

The Changing Role of the Indian in Arizona

Prepared
For the University of Arizona Agricultural Extension Service
By
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University of Arizona

THE most important change that has taken place in Arizona Indian life in recent years is a shift from major dependence upon subsistence agriculture to major dependence upon wage work.

Fifty years ago Indians were confined to their reservations and made their living by subsistence farming, raising small herds of sheep and goats, and by occasional wage work. To avoid the hardship occasioned by the loss of extensive hunting areas, the federal government issued rations with periodic free distribution of tools and equipment to encourage farming.

During the period from about 1915 to 1945, starting with Indian groups living near Phoenix and Tucson and ending with the Navajo of northeastern Arizona, Indians gradually acquired an interest in the food, clothing and equipment that money could buy, and in the cash crops and jobs that would supply the money they needed. Speaking of the Navajo, Indian Service officials often remark that in a single generation the Indians have moved through all the stages of economic civilization from subsistence farming to installment buying.

Under ordinary circumstances it might have been expected that the shift would take place by families, with some going into industry and agricultural employment, while others acquired the necessary acreage for cash crop agricultural operations. This has not been the case. The "frozen" nature of Indian land holdings under federal trust management, and the tradition that Indian land must be shared by all Indians, has prevented land-use reform with consequent damaging effect upon contemporary Indian economic life. Even though a shift has been made to cash crops and wage work, Indians continue to hold, and to attempt to work, uneconomic land units.

The nature of the new adjustment can be illustrated with data on farming from a southern Arizona reservation and with data on livestock raising from the Navajo Reservation.

Southern Arizona Reservation

In one district on a reservation in Southern Arizona 4429 acres out of a possible 6635 were farmed by Indians during 1957. The principal crop was barley with 74 percent of the land used for this purpose.

Analysis of a sample of 88 barley farmers in this district reveals that one man farmed 222 acres; one man farmed 78 acres; and the other 86 farmed a total of 1905 acres, averaging 22 acres each. The average yield per acre of barley was .71 tons. The crop was sold at an average price of $43.00 per ton for an average net income of $296.00.

A categorical breakdown for the 1905 acres follows:

Acre Range	No. Farmers	Tot. Acres in Range	Av. Acres for Range	Av. Income per acre		Av. Income	
				Gross	Net	Gross	Net
1-10	22	194	9	28	13	252	117
11-20	33	565	17	27	12	459	204
21-30	12	323	27	30	14	810	378
31-40	10	369	37	32	12	1184	444
41-50	5	228	46	28	13	1288	598
51-60	4	226	57	28	18	1596	1026

Average overall income based on the above breakdown is:

Gross $638.00
Net $296.00

It is estimated that close to 900 Indian farmers on the reservation as a whole were engaged in this same type of uneconomic operation with only five or six families working sufficient land to secure an income comparable to that earned by non-Indian farmers in the area.

The average family income is not known. It is probably in the neighborhood of $1500 to $2000 per year. It is an economy of "starvation" farming combined with low income wage work.

Navajo Reservation[1]

During 1956, 13,018 Navajo families, holding 9,737 stock permits, ran 512,321 sheep units[2] on the Navajo Reservation and adjoining Navajo trust land. Gross income from stock raising was $3,355,211 with an average gross income, including animals used in home consumption, of $258.

This is a repetition of the situation as found among Southern Arizona Indian farmers, but in this case a study of family income has been made and we are able to assess, with some accuracy, the relation of

1. *Information is from the Navajo Yearbook, Report No. 5, calendar year 1955, Report No. 6, fiscal year 1956, Navajo Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Window Rock, Arizona.*

2. *One unit per sheep or goat, four per cow or burro, five per horse or mule.*

Indian boys taking agriculture at the Phoenix Indian School.

wage work to agriculture in the total income of the average Navajo family:

PERCENTAGE OF NAVAJO INCOME BY SOURCES, 1955

SOURCE	TOTAL RESERVATION
Income from Reservation Sources	
Federal government payroll	9.85%
Tribal Payroll	3.97%
Craft work, self-employment, etc.	5.67%
Mining and other payroll	5.02%
Livestock and agriculture	11.33%
Total	35.84%
Income from Off-reservation Sources	
Railroad wages	22.69%
Seasonal agriculture wages	5.67%
Non-agriculture wages	9.39%
Defense industries	7.42%
Other wages	2.83%
Total	48.00%
Unearned Income	
Public Assistance	5.78%
General Assistance	.58%
Tribal Assistance	1.50%
Old Age & Survivors Benefit	.73%
Railroad Unemployment Compensation	7.56%
Total	16.15%
Mean income per household	$2461.55
Mean income per capita	438.25

The multiple sources of Navajo family income are revealed in a study of 100 families living in a single area in the vicinity of Shonto.[1] Out of a total of 90 men in the labor force (ages 18 to 50) 68 were known to have had jobs at one time or another during the year 1955. Forty-nine, 72 percent of those employed, worked at railroad jobs.

Local employment was provided by the National Park Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs school, and the trading post. One or more persons in each household participated in sheep raising, farming, and craft work.

Arizona's Indian Population

There are between 76,000 and 78,000 "enrolled" Indians in Arizona associated with 14 tribes on 19 reservations. The total reservatiton area is 19,500,000 acres or 30,471 square miles — an area the size of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont and New Hampshire combined. **Indian reservations account for 26.7 percent of the total land area of Arizona.**

What will eventually happen to these Indians, and what use they will eventually make of their reservation lands, is one of the most seri-

1. *Unpublished material gathered by William Y. Adams.*

Modern methods are used in range-improvement work.

ous problems facing both Indians and non-Indians in this state. It is obvious that the method of use of Indian lands does not produce a satisfactory standard of living for Indian families and cannot possibly suport the civic and social services which are demanded in any American community. It is estimated that such services, now supplied by the federal government, to Arizona Indians are costing in the neighborhood of $25,000,000 each year.

A proper understanding of the problem upon which a solution can be based will not be possible until a study is made to discover the nature and causes of Indian adherence to the land. Among other things we must know the difference, if any, that exists between those Indians who remain on the reservations and those who move permanently into non-Indian communities. A "self-selection" process is involved and it is assumed that the residence pattern at any given time, represents a dynamic balance between the factors that hold Indian families on the reservation and the factors that induce them to make a permanent move.

One important variable in the balance appears to be the individual Indian's concept of an acceptable standard of living. When this goes up, and reservation jobs and resources remain fixed, Indian families move off the reservation. Another variable is, of course, the Indian attitude toward the special services, and the security, which is associated with federal administration of Indian affairs.

What evidence we have indicates that Indians who seek a better standard of living are those with better education, some off-reservation experience, and the psychological ability to adjust to new surroundings. While some Indians with these qualifications take advantage of special opportunities on the reservations, most are forced to move away. If our analysis is correct, the process of self selection creates a concentration of less aculturated Indians on the reservations and, with this, a gradual intensification of social and economic problems.

Termination

The federal government is committed to a "termination" policy, i.e. a final end to the Indian-federal trust

Many activities are included in special programs such as this Junior Red Cross Club.

relationship, and the transfer of services for Indians to state and local governments. It is assumed that termination will take place when reservation resources are fully developed, when Indian economic problems are solved, and when Indians have been trained to take their place, and to compete, in the non-Indian society.

In order to reach this goal for Indians, the federal government provides many services including education and medical care. In addition, the federal government has a relocation program which encourages Indians to leave the reservations and take employment in industrial centers, and an industrial development program which attempts to bring new industries onto the reservations or into neighboring communities. Finally, there is a resources deveopment program where federal funds are used to develop stock water, prevent erosion, and bring new land under cultivation.

These are the various ways in which the federal government is attempting to solve the social and economic problems of Indians. The one aspect of the total program which is out of balance is the attempt to maintain land holdings, and land-use practices, which are a carryover from the day when Indians were truly isolated and when Indian life revolved around subsistence agriculture.

Changes that have taken place among Arizona Indians may be summarized as follows:

1. Many Indians are moving off the reservations, on a permanent or temporary basis. Factors of education, ability to speak English, health conditions, etc. have improved.

2. All Indians now depend upon non-Indian institutions: economic, educational, health, religious, entertainment, and others. Indian family and social life is strongly influenced by non-Indian culture. The self-contained, internally structured, Indian community is gone.

3. The big change is economic. The Indian today no longer depends upon hunting or gathering. Some income is from small farms and small livestock holdings. Essentially, however, the Indian in Arizona has become a WAGE WORKER, and most of the income is from temporary or permanent off reservation jobs.

ARIZONA TRIBES AND AGENCIES

The following chart shows the grouping of reservations by agency jurisdiction, the reservation area, the names of the tribe or tribes occupying each reservation, and the reservation population.

ARIZONA TRIBES AND AGENCIES

Jurisdiction	Reservation	Area in Acres	Tribe	Population
Colorado River	Colorado River	265,858	Mohave	
			Chemehuevi	1,175
	Fort Mohave	38,382	Mohave	374
	Cocopa	528	Cocopa	55
Total		304,768		1,604
Fort Apache	Fort Apache	1,684,872	Apache	3,738
Hopi	Hopi	631,194	Hopi	3,628
	Kaibab	121,000	Paiute	96
Total		752,194		3,724
Navajo	Navajo[1]	10,816,996	Navajo	46,860
Papago	Papago	2,774,536	Papago	6,957
	San Xavier	71,090	Papago	517
	Gila Bend	10,297	Papago	200
Total		2,855,923		7,674
Pima	Gila River	372,022	Pima	5,546
			Maricopa	
	Salt River	47,007	Pima	1,403
			Maricopa	
	Fort McDowell	24,680	Yavapai	212
			Apache	
	Maricopa (Ak Chin)	21,840	Papago	139
			Pima	
Total		465,549		7,300
San Carlos	San Carlos	1,623,444	Apache	4,544
Truxton Canyon	Hualapai	997,045	Hualapai	641
	Havasupai	518	Havasupai	235
	Camp Verde	576	Apache	438
			Yavapai	
	Yavapai	75	Yavapai	54
Total		998,214		1,368
Grand Totals		19,501,960		76,812

1. *Arizona only. Navajo reservation also includes 2,390,000 acres in New Mexico and 1,250,000 acres in Utah. The total Navajo population is about 82,000.*

San Carlos Agency

Agency headquarters and tribal offices at San Carlos, Arizona

SAN CARLOS APACHE TRIBE

Tribal Government

The San Carlos Apache Tribe was organized under a constitution and by-laws approved January 17, 1936. A tribal corporate charter was ratified on October 16, 1940.

The governing body is a tribal council consisting of a chairman, vice-chairman and nine members who must be 25 years of age or over, resident of the district from which they are elected, and of good moral character. The chairman and vice-chairman of the Tribal Council are elected by popular vote of all the people.

All members hold office for four years, and regular meetings are held at San Carlos on the first Tuesday of each month. All tribal officers, committees, law enforcement officers, and tribal employees are selected by the council.

Tribal Resources and Income

The San Carlos Reservation, with a total area of 1,623,444 acres, is principally cattle country, with added resources in undeveloped timber lands, developed and undeveloped farm lands, and, with the exception of small asbestos mines, unknown and undeveloped mineral resources. With the exception of 960 acres of farm and grazing land held by individuals in trust allotments, the entire reservation is owned in undivided shares by tribal members and is held in trust for them by the United States Government.

The Tribal Lands are used as follows: (1) by individuals for home sites and some small farms, (2) by associations of individuals who hold grazing rights to certain areas as assigned by the tribe, and (3) by the tribe, acting as a corporation, which holds certain areas for grazing, for lease to mining companies, for future timber operations, and for community enterprises, such as fair grounds, stores, cemeteries and the like.

The most profitable tribal enterprise is stock raising. One section of 89,350 acres, with a carrying capacity of 1,022 head, has been set aside for the tribal registered herd. The cattle are all Herefords and the herd is principally used to produce registered bulls for Indian-owned herds.

Another section of 147,596 acres, with a carrying capacity of 2,064 cattle, has been set aside for a tribal stock raising enterprise. This is the so-called I.D.T. or "old folks" herd, since one of the projects supported by profits from this herd is a tribal welfare program.

Tribal timber lands have been developed by non-Indian operators and sales of timber brought the tribe an income of $60,000 in 1955.

The principal known mineral resources at the present time are asbestos and building stone. Asbestos is being mined by outside interests who pay rental and royalties to the tribe. The income from this in 1955 was $23,000.

The San Carlos Apaches are the first tribe in Arizona, if not in the nation, to hold membership in a chamber of commerce. On Septem-

ber 24, 1952, the Apache Tribe joined the Safford Chamber of Commerce. The tribe also belongs, through Mr. Clarence Wesley, to the Miami Rotary Club.

Cattle Associations

In order to provide grazing lands for members of the Apache Tribe who wish to engage in the cattle business, sections of the reservation not used for tribal herds have been assigned to five cattle associations with membership originally drawn from all heads of families who wished to engage in this business. The associations, through payments in labor and fees from members, maintain and work the range. Cattle, in all cases, are individually owned and branded. There are now about 700 individual cattle owners most of whom own no more than a few head.

Because of the limitation of available range and the success of the cattle enterprise, there is now a waiting list of young men who wish to become cattle owners. To make room for these people cattle "estates" have been prohibited. Upon the death of a member his holdings are sold, the proceeds paid to his heirs, and a new member admitted from the waiting list.

Family Incomes

Wage work, on and off the reservation, provides the principal source of income, even for most families engaged in the cattle business. Farming is of little importance, with less than 100 acres being used. Cattle sales probably account for less than one-third of the total family income. Wood cutting, on tribal land, for fence posts and fire wood accounts for a small portion of the family income. Welfare programs and other forms of unearned income account for another small portion of the family income.

Fort Apache Agency

Agency headquarters and tribal offices at Whiteriver, Arizona

WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE TRIBE

Tribal Government

The White Mountain Apache Tribe was organized under a constitution and by-laws approved August 26, 1938. The tribe has no corporate charter.

Tribal Resources and Income

The Fort Apache Reservation, with a total area of 1,684,872 acres, is principally cattle country with added resources in commercial timber, developed and undeveloped farm lands and possibilities inherent in the White Mountain country as a recreation area. The entire reservation is owned in undivided shares by tribal members and is held in trust for them by the United States Government. Tribal lands are used as follows: (1) by individuals for home sites and some small farms, (2) by individuals and by associations of individuals who hold grazing rights to certain areas as assigned by the tribe, and (3) by the tribe, which holds certain areas for the grazing of tribal herds, lease to individuals for mining, stock raising, and lumbering. Other tribal lands are used for tribal stores, the tribal lumbering operation, cemeteries, and the like.

The most profitable tribal enterprise is the sale of standing timber to commercial operators. During calendar year 1951, timber sold under contract totalled 43,285,000 board feet for which $438,761.00 was paid. These logging operations are administered under a forest management plan which assures a sustained-yield cut.

The next most profitable tribal enterprise is in stock raising. The tribe operates a tribal herd of 1,500 head of cattle on 186,104 acres of range set aside for this purpose. Besides operating as a commercial enterprise, the herd provides purebred Hereford sires for loan to individual cattlemen, and also provides foundation stock for young men going into the cattle business. The net worth of this enterprise was placed at $573,259.00 in 1952.

Cattle Associations

With the exception of two privately held Indian ranches, all Apache Indian cattlemen belong to cattle associations and run their stock on ranges assigned to the association. There were nine cattle associations with 584 individual owners in 1952.

The carrying capacity of the range is 279,570 AUM or about 24,300 head of cattle. In addition, the ranges at higher elevations support about 5,000 head of sheep.

Family Incomes

Cattle raising and farming are the two principal sources of family income on the reservation. Principal income, however, is from wage work on and off the reservation.

Farming is of little importance with only 2,000 acres being used at the present time. Most farms are little more than subsistence gardens with corn as the principal crop. Six projects for the development of additional farm land are now in the planning stage and are expeced to add over 3,000 acres to the total of irrigated fields.

Papago Agency

Agency headquarters and tribal offices at Sells, Arizona

PAPAGO TRIBE

Tribal Government

The Papago Indian Reservations at Sells, Gila Bend and San Xavier have joined together for the purpose of tribal government under the Papago Tribal Council which was organized under a constitution and by-laws approved January 6, 1937. The tribe at present has no corporate charter.

Economic Development

This consists essentially in improving the range land so as to increase its carrying capacity and prevent additional damage by erosion; developing all feasible irrigation projects; improving the flash flood irrigated tracts, and providing assistance to families in obtaining permanent off-reservation employment.

Range improvement: This feature includes the development of additional stock water, soil and moisture conservation operations and better range management practices. This includes the replacement of worn

and obsolete pumping equipment, windmills, engines, pump jacks, etc., and the repair and enlargement of storage facilities. Additional deep wells and pumping plants, as well as more stock water reservoirs are required in order to make the entire range area available for proper use.

Irrigation: The area of present irrigation developments consists of about 1,400 acres on the San Xavier Reservation, 615 acres on the Papago Reservation at Chuichu, and 450 acres on the Gila Bend Reservation. All of these irrigation projects can be expanded materially by the installation of additional pumping plants. Detail surveys will be required before the ultimate feasible irrigable areas can be determined and final designs prepared. Surveys are now going forward under present appropriations. It is estimated that not less than 2,000 acres can be added to the San Xavier Irrigation Project, 11,000 acres to the Chuichu project, and 1,200 acres to the Gila Bend project.

Relocation: At the present time well over half of all Papago families earn their income from wage work off the reservation, mostly in cotton picking and other seasonal farm work. Many will continue this pattern of moving back and forth from their reservation homes during certain seasons of the year, but others will want to establish permanent homes, as many have already done, off the reservation. These will require special assistance and the program calls for this. They will need training, both formal and informal, as well as help in obtaitning satisfactory employment. They will also need loans to provide suitable housing.

Tribal Resources

The greatest resource of the Papago Reservation is in grazing lands and this is used by both the tribe, for the tribal herd, and by individual owners in the eleven grazing units.

In addition there are developed and undeveloped mineral resources of considerable potential value. During 1957 the American Smelting and Refining Company paid more than one million dollars for a prospecting lease on the San Xavier reservation.

Family Income

The principal source of family income is wage work, on and off the reservation. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is the largest employer on the reservation. A very high proportion of the resident Papago population is employed in off reservation agricultural labor for short periods of time during the year, returning to the reservation when they are not employed. This reaches its peak during the cotton picking season. A sizable number of Papagos are employed off the reservation in the surrounding communities in more or less permanent skilled and semi-skilled jobs.

The cattle industry constitutes the other primary reservation resource. An estimated 50 families derive their income primarily from this source. For many other Papago families it provides a supplementary cash income. Flash flood farming provides supplementary subsistence for some families. Irrigated agriculture is practiced by a few families in the northern part of the reservation.

Colorado River Agencies

Agency headquarters and tribal offices at Parker, Arizona

COLORADO RIVER MOHAVE-CHEMEHUEVI TRIBES

Tribal Government

The Colorado River Tribes were organized under a Constitution and by-laws approved August 13, 1937.

Tribal Resources

The Colorado River Reservation, with an area of 257,531 acres, contatins 37,897 acres of subjugated and irrigated land, 64,103 acres of land subject to development through gravity flow irrigation, 24,598 acres of land subject to development by pumping water from the river, and 130,933 acres of grazing and barren lands. The total of 126,598 acres of potential farming land makes this reservation one of the wealthiest, for its size, of any Indian reesrvation in the country. The principal cash crops in this area are alfalfa and cotton.

Of the 37,900 acres of tribally held irrigated land, 17,657 acres are farmed by Indian families, both colonists and tribal members, 9,897 acres are leased to white farmers, 7,077 acres lie idle, and 3,369 acres are used for roads, townsites, canals, etc.

In addition to agricultural lands the Colorado River Tribes have other resources as follows: Title to a power plant site at Headgate Rock Dam, gypsum deposits estimated at over 25,000,000 tons, recreational sites along the Colorado River, and 1,015 town lots in the Town of Parker, valued at from $25 to $2,000 each. There are also small deposits of gold.

Tribal Income

There are no tribal enterprises and none are planned for the immediate future. It has been the policy of the tribal council not to attempt to compete with established traders on the reservation since they provide a source of credit for Indian farmers. In addition to a store and cotton gin operated by white interests, a Hopi Indian colonist operates a garage and another Hopi Indian colonist has a small trading post.

Family Incomes

Farming, wage work, and income from land leases, are the principal sources of family income. The median income from farming is set at about $3,000 per year which is almost twice as high as that of any other reservation in the state. Median income from wages is about $2,500.00.

Bureau of Indian Affairs, Colorado River Agency

This agency has jurisdiction over the Fort Mohave, Cocopa, and Chemehuevi Reservations so that the personnel and agency budget applies to these reservations as well as to the Colorado River Reservation. For purposes of administration the Truxton Canyon Agency is a subagency under the direction of the Colorado River superintendent. The Truxton Canyon Sub-Agency, however, has its own budget and personnel.

MOHAVE TRIBE

Agency headquarters at Parker, Arizona. Tribal offices at Needles, California.

Tribal Government

The people of the Fort Mohave Reservation have only recently set

up a tribal organization. It is a combination tribal council-business committee elected by popular referendum. This tribal council-business committee does not have any written document of organization, but Indian Service personnel, together with an Indian representative, are work-on a draft of such a document.

Tribal Resources and Income

The principal economic assets of the Fort Mohave Reservation lie in its grazing land and undeveloped farming land. However, 90 percent of the self-supporting families earn their living by wage work in the near Needles, California.

The entire reservation is owned in undivided shares by tribal members and is held in trust for them by the United States Government.

Of the available land, 4,375 acres are used for grazing. At present no land is used by Indians for irrigated farming. Projects planned for reservation lands within the three states of Arizona, California, and Nevada will bring 19,160 acres under cultivation. All development is to be done by improvement leases with a cash annual rental per acre from the lessor.

Family Income

Wage work off the reservation provides the principal source of income for families on the Fort Mohave Reservation.

COCOPA TRIBE

Agency headquarters at Parker, Arizona. Tribal offices on the Cocopa Reservation near Somerton, Arizona.

Tribal Government

There are 55 Cocopa Indians on Indian Service rolls and about 200 others in the Yuma Valley who were never enrolled. All originally came from Mexico where they had their homeland in the delta region of the Colorado River. About 300 members of the tribe are still residents of Mexico. Those born in the United States are, of course, American citizens. For practical purposes, membership in the tribe and residence on the reservation is open to all Cocopa, whether enrolled or not.

Hospitalization and other Indian Service benefits are restricted to enrolled Indians. Enrollment or non-enrollment was originally a matter of individual family choice and, for the settlement of land problems, the choice may have to be re-opened, since many non-enrolled Indians have lived on the reservation all of their lives.

Tribal Resources and Income

The Cocopa Reservation (one tract west of Somerton and another, smaller, tract southeast of Somerton) includes 527.85 acres of which about 100 acres are used for small subsistence plots and for some cotton growing. Most of the land is under the Yuma Valley canal system but has never been properly levelled or developed.

Family Income

No single family makes its entire living from reservation resources, and most families make their entire living from wage work on surrounding farms. Work is intermittent and the pay scale during 1952 was 75c an hour for most workers. Indian Service records show that the median income from agriculture is about $750 a year and the median income from wage work is $1,768.

Truxton Canyon Sub-Agency

HUALAPAI TRIBE

Agency headquarters at Valentine, Arizona. Tribal offices at Peach Springs, Arizona.

Tribal Government

The Hualapai Tribe was organized under a constitution and by-laws approved December 17, 1938. A tribal corporate charter was ratified on June 5, 1943.

Tribal Resources and Income

The Hualapai Reservation, with a total area of 997,045 acres, is principally grazing and timber land. At the present time there is no agriculture being carried on due to the character of the soil and lack of available water. The entire reservation is owned in undivided shares by tribal members and is held in trust for them by the United States Government. Consolidation of the reservation was accomplished in 1947 when title to over 500,000 acres in odd numbered sections previously held by the Santa Fe Railroad Company, was quieted in the government in trust for the Hualapai Tribe.

The land is used as follows: (1) by individuals for home sites and farms, (2) by a cattle association which has been given grazing rights by the tribe, and (3) by the tribe, acting as a corporation, which holds certain areas for a tribal herd, for lease to non-Indians for timber operations, and for community enterprises such as a tribal store, tribal headquarters, cemeteries, and the like.

The most profitable source of tribal income is from the sale of timber. During 1951 and up to October 1, 1952, a total of 4,259,000 board feet of timber had been sold from which the tribe derived a profit of $115,454, less ten percent for administrative costs. Total timber resources are estimated at 35,000,000 board feet. Timber growth is so slow in this area that it is estimated that another commercial cutting will not be possible for about 50 years. In view of this situation the tribe is treating its income from timber as a capital asset and investing it in range improvement.

Livestock Association

With the exception of the tribal herd, all cattle on the Hualapai Reservation are owned by members of the Hualapai Livestock Association. This had a membership of 140 with about 100 individuals actually owning cattle in 1952. The association, in addition to its activities as a managing body for individual cattle owners, owns and manages its own herd. Profits from the collective herd, added to work and cash assessments placed against individual cattle owners, pay the expenses of operating the cattle industry.

In Calendar year 1951 the cattle association had a gross income of $19,598.01 and an operating expense of $37,597.22. The gross income was kept low through a decision to sell as few cattle as posible in order to build up the herd. Individual members of the association, through the sale of their own cattle, had a gross income of $83,049.94. Net income was about $80,000, since most expenses were paid from the association herd fund.

Family Income

Most members of the Hualapai tribe must depend upon wage work off the reservation for their living. Even with the full development of

the cattle industry this will probably continue to be true for about one-third of the people.

Bureau of Indian Affairs, Truxton Canyon

The Truxton Canyon sub-agency is headquarters for the Hualapai, Havasupai, Camp Verde, and Yavapai Reservations.

HUALAPAI AT BIG SANDY

The Hualapai Indians living at Big Sandy southeast of Kingman, Arizona, on the Big Sandy River are members of the Hualapai Tribe and come under the general tribal organization of the Hualapai Tribal Council which has its headquarters at Peach Springs, Arizona. The only exception to this is in the administration of land, there being no tribal land in the Big Sandy area, all tracts being held in trust allotments.

Resources

The economy of the Big Sandy Settlement is based on the working of a few small farms and some cattle raising. Of the total acreage of 1,030, 840 acres are devoted to grazing land with a capacity of 180 head, and 30 acres are utilized for irrigated farming. This has been developed entirely by the Indian residents without government assistance. However, they have been unable to make use of all of the irrigable land due to the fact that heavy equipment would be required to level the land properly.

Since agriculture will continue to be the basis of the economy, as there are no mineral or timber resources, it is proposed that, with government assistance, 78 additional acres be added by bringing in the proper equipment and drilling of wells for pump irrigation.

Family Income

Farming and some wage work off the reservation provide the principal sources of income.

HAVASUPAI TRIBE

Agency headquarters at Valentine, Arizona, with Tribal Offices at Supai, Arizona.

Tribal Government

The Havasupai Tribe was organized under a constitution and by-laws approved March 27, 1939. A tribal corporate charter was ratified on October 5, 1946.

Tribal Resources

The reservation itself, consisting of 518 acres, is owned in undivided shares by tribal members. In addition the Havasupai Tribe is issued a year to year permit by the Forest Service and Park Service for grazing privileges on 286,000 acres of land adjacent to the reservation in the Kaibab National Forest and the Grand Canyon National Park. An area of 2,540 acres in Cataract Canyon was turned over to the Department of the Interior for use of the Havasupai Indians.

This action was taken to give them Sinyella Springs and certain grazing areas adjacent to this spring. However, this area is of small value to the tribe as it is located about eight miles up Cataract Canyon from the reservation proper.

The important tribal resource is in the beauty and isolation of Havasu (Cataract) Canyon which cuts through the reservation. Reservation homes are in this canyon and it can be reached only by trails from points on the east and west side of the Canyon. Trails are reached by graded road either from the Grand

Canyon or from Highway 66 just east of Peach Springs.

Visits to Havasu Canyon, which is really a part of the Grand Canyon, are becoming increasingly popular with tourists. To handle this business the tribal council has arranged for the provision of horse and mule transportation, over-night accommodations at Supai Village, and a guide service for visitors who want to visit the water falls in the canyon and other scenic spots. This enterprise now provides employment for three families and should enjoy steady expansion.

Family Incomes

The little oasis at and near Supai has been the home of from 200 to 300 Havasupai Indians since long before the arrival of Europeans. In aboriginal times the small farms, perhaps never more than 100 acres in extent, the wild vegetable foods, and the game available in the surrounding canyons and plateaus, provided a subsistence for this group.

Under modern conditions, even with the addition of some cattle, these resources are not adequate. From the point of view of economics, Havasu Canyon is no place for 34 families to try to make their homes, but from the point of view of the Havasupai it is evidently the only place in the world they wish to live. The result is a compromise. Family heads come and go to jobs at Grand Canyon and in the towns of northern Arizona.

About 15 families supplement their incomes through subsistence gardens on the 140 acres now available for farming. Crops raised are corn, beans, squash, melons, peaches, apricots, apples, pears, figs and alfalfa. None of this is sold on the market.

CAMP VERDE YAVAPAI-APACHE TRIBES

Agency headquarters at Valentine, Arizona. Tribal offices on Camp Verde Reservation.

Tribal Government

The Yavapai-Apache Band was organized under a constitution and by-laws approved February 12, 1937. A tribal corporate charter was ratified on March 11, 1948.

Tribal Resources and Income

The Camp Verde Reservation is actually two reservations. One reservation is located on the outskirts of the town of Camp Verde and is composed of about 40 acres of farm land, most of which is undeveloped and unused. About 12 families live here with the men finding employment in industry and on farms.

The other reservation area is about six miles northwest of Camp Verde and is known as Middle Verde. This reservation was established about 1916 when 460 acres of land were purchased by the United States Government for use of the Indians. The price paid was $22,500 which included water rights and interest in the irrigation canals. These canals are part of a system supplying water to both white and Indian farmers. This system is now operated under a cooperative ditch association and operation and maintenance costs are met by assessments against those using the water. These assessments are paid through donated labor on the various facilities of the system requiring maintenance work.

Family Income

Farming and cattle raising are on a subsistence basis as is indicated by the fact that there are no families

who are self supporting from this source. On the Middle Verde Reservation much of the land is irrigated but the land is not level, ditches are poor, and fences are down. Most of the crop is grass and alfalfa for stock feeding with the remainder providing small subsistence fields and vegetable patches for about 13 families.

YAVAPAI TRIBE

Agency headquarters at Valentine, Arizona.

Tribal Government

The Yavapai Indians located outside Prescott do not have a constitution but operate under an informal community council that represents the tribe in matters of tribal administration of the colony.

Tribal Resources and Income

The land actually contained within the reservation is sufficient only for home sites and such necessary community developments as cemeteries and the like. Five hundred and eighty acres of an adjoining military reserve, recently added to the reservation, are utilized for a small stock raising enterprise. There is no agriculture being carried on because of lack of water and the rocky character of the soil.

Family Income

Wage work in and near Prescott, Arizona, provides almost 100 percent of the total income.

Pima Agency

Agency headquarters and tribal offices at Sacaton, Arizona.

GILA RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA COMMUNITY

Tribal Government

The Gila River Pima-Maricopa Community was organized under a constitution and by-laws approved May 14, 1936. A tribal corporate charter was ratified on February 28, 1938.

Tribal Resources and Income

The principal resource of the Gila River Reservation is farming land along the Gila River below Florence and Coolidge. Part of the tract is desert land, unsuitable for farming, part is desert and river bottom land that could be subjugated for farming, and part is developed farm land, irrigated by gravity flow from the Gila River and from deep well pumps.

The area of present farming land comprises a total of 55,527 acres, of which 42,530 acres are held in individual trust allotments and 12,997 acres are held by the tribe. Of the total amount of farming land about 41,000 acres are inside the reservation section of the San Carlos Project. Another 9,000 acres within this project have not yet been subjugated.

Outside of the San Carlos Project, at the west end of the Reservation, two small irrigation projects are operated by the Indians, one of these projects being the Santa Cruz-Gila Crossing District, which in the past has received water from the Gila River, the main source being return flow from underground sources along the river. However, at the present time, this return flow is practically depleted, and a program of

This group of Pima Councilmen and other reservation Indians is visiting an Indian School.

well drilling has been set up to supplement this source.

The other small project is the Maricopa Colony District, which originally received water from the Salt River, but is now receiving irrigation water from a well just within the reservation boundary. Plans are also being made to supplement this water with additional irrigation wells.

The principal source of tribal income is from leases of tribal land to white farmers, and from the operation of a tribal farm. The tribe holds about 10,300 acres of developed land within the San Carlos Project and, during 1952, leased 6,400 acres of this land and farmed a little over 3,300 acres as a tribal project. The remaining acres are idle.

Family Incomes

Family incomes on the reservation are from wage work, farming, stock raising and the leasing of farm land to white farmers. The major source of wage income is seasonal agricultural labor in the industrial farm area surrounding the reservation. It is thought that a sizable proportion of the Pimas are employed in this activity during the peak of the cotton picking season in late fall and early winter.

Small allotments, heirship tangles and fractionation of land holdings prevent resident farming from becoming an adequate source of family income. Welfare programs supplement the other sources of income.

Bureau of Indian Affairs, Pima Agency

The Gila River Pima-Maricopa Reservation is grouped with the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Reservation, the Fort McDowell Reservation, and the Maricopa (Ak-Chin) Reservation for purposes of administration. The grouping is known as the Pima Agency and offices are located at Sacaton on the Gila River Reservation. Budget figures are for the Pima Agency as a whole.

SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA COMMUNITY

Agency headquarters at Sacaton, Arizona. Tribal offices at the Salt River Reservation.

Tribal Government

The Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community was organized under a constitution and by-laws approved June 11, 1940. The tribe has no corporate charter.

Land and Water Rights

The principal resource of the Salt River Reesrvation is farming land, located in two tracts, north and south of the Salt River east of Scottsdale, Arizona. Out of the total of 47,007 acres of land on the reservation, the Indians hold gravity flow irrigation water rights for 9,745 acres. In addition to this, 4,000 acres are irrigated from deep well pumps, making a total of 13,745 acres now available for farming.

No estimate has been made of posible future development through pumping. Of the total acres available for farming 9,105 acres were actually used in 1952. Most of this land is leased to white farmers. Developed, but unused, land totalled 769 acres and undeveloped land totalled 3,871 acres.

Tribal Resources

The Pima-Maricopa Tribe now holds 1,200 acres of farming land of which 708 acres were planted to crops, mostly cotton, during the 1952 season. Most of this land is now leased to white farmers.

Family Incomes

Family incomes on the reservation are principally wage work supplemented by income from farming, stock raising, and the leasing of farm land to white farmers.

FORT McDOWELL MOHAVE-APACHE COMMUNITY

Agency headquarters at Sacaton, Arizona. Tribal headquarters at Fort McDowell.

Tribal Government

The Fort McDowell Mohave-Apache Community was organized under a constitution and by-laws approved November 24, 1936. A tribal corporate charter was ratified on June 6, 1938.

Tribal Resources and Income

The Fort McDowell Reservation is principally grazing country with some farming of the river bottom lands. The entire reservation is owned in undivided shares by tribal members and is held in trust for them by the United States Government.

A total of 23,389 acres are utilized for the grazing of cattle and 267 acres are used for irrigated farming. A project, which is in the planning stage, will bring under cultivation an additional 950 acres at a cost of $145,000.

The single tribal enterprise, organized and managed by the Tribal Council, is the custom farming operation which does custom plowing and harrowing for individual farmers. The enterprise had a principal investment of $4,000 in 1952 and reported a $300 net income.

Family Income

Subsistence farming and cattle raising are the two principal industries on the reservation. Most families are supported entirely from wage work, a few supplement their wage incomes from cattle and farming, and one family is said to derive its entire income from cattle and farming.

AK CHIN (MARICOPA) COMMUNITY

Agency headquarters at Sacaton, Arizona. Tribal headquarters at Ak Chin.

Tribal Government

The Maricopa (Ak Chin) Reservation is occupied entirely by Pima and Papago Indians. There is no

formal tribal organization, but they do have a tribal business committee which acts in the capacity of a tribal council.

Tribal Resources and Income

The Maricopa Reservation, with a total area of 21,840 acres, is farming and grazing land. The entire reservation is owned in undivided shares by tribal members and is held in trust for them by the United States Government. 5,100 acres are leased to non-Indians for irrigated farming while the Pima and Papago utilize only 500 acres for this purpose.

Family Incomes

Farming and cattle raising provide the principal sources of reservation income. With the exception of three families, all farming is on a subsistence basis with principal income from wage work. This is due largely to limited farming areas and lack of water for irrigating purposes.

KAIBAB PAIUTE TRIBE

Agency headquarters at Keams Canyon, Arizona. Tribal offices at Moccasin, Arizona.

Tribal Government

The Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians was organized under a constitution and by-laws approved June 15, 1951.

Tribal Resources and Income

The Kaibab Reservation, with a total area of 121,000 acres is principally cattle country. The entire reservation is owned in undivided shares by tribal members and is held in trust for them by the United States Government.

The range has a carrying capacity of 900 head, but as of January, 1952, only 463 head of cattle and 27 horses were being run. Farming is of little importance with only 60 acres being used for gardens and pastures by individual families.

Timber resources are sufficient for reservation use, i.e. fence posts, wood, and also acts as a valuable watershed.

Family Income

The cattle industry and wage work off the reservation provide the principal sources of income.

Navajo Agency

Agency headquarters and tribal offices at Window Rock, Arizona.

NAVAJO TRIBE

Tribal Government

Although the Navajo Tribe voted not to accept the provisions of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, it was authorized, in 1938, to operate under a Tribal Council. The governing body is composed of 74 councilmen elected from 74 districts, and a chairman and vice-chairman.

Elections are held every four years.

Since the Council is both a political and a business management organization a rather elaborate system of operation has been set up, including the following: tribal council committees, office of the executive secretary, industrial development office, tribal comptroller, land use and surveys office, department of community services, department of farm and range management, tribal legal department, tribal construction and

maintenance office, tribal mining department, tribal records department, and tribal enterprises office.

Tribal Resources and Income

The total land area of the Navajo Reservation (including District Six, the Hopi Reservation which totals 631,194 acres) is 15,141,590 acres (23,574 square miles). This area is divided into 14,476,590 acres of tribal trust land and 664,801 acres of trust allotted land.

Except for relatively small areas of irrigated and non-irrigated farm land, the reservation is devoted principally to the grazing of sheep, goats, and cattle. Other resources include timber land, minerals, and oil and gas producing areas.

The surface of the area includes four principal features: (1) the flat alluvial valleys at elevations from 4500 to 6000 feet; (2) the broad, rolling upland plains between 5500 and 6000 feet; (3) the mesas located at elevations of 6000 to 8000 feet; and (4) the mountains ranging from 7500 to over 10,000 feet in altitude.[1]

For an understanding of climatic factors the reservation has been divided into three zones: humid, steppe, and desert. The humid zone has an average annual temperature range of from 43 to 50 degrees and total annual rainfall averages between 16 and 27 inches. 1,760 square miles (8%), all at higher elevations, are classed as humid.

The steppe zone has an average annual temperature range from 45 to 50 degrees and total annual rainfall averages between 12 and 16 inches. 8,748 square miles (37%) are classed as steppe.

The desert zone has an average annual temperature range from 50 to 60 degrees and total annual rainfall averages between 7 and 11 inches. 13,066 square miles (55%) is classed as desert.

Soils of the Navajo-Hopi area are used almost universally for the production of livestock forage. They have been classified on a five point scale from excellent to unproductive with the following acreages assigned to each:

Excellent soils	1,663,800 acres	11 percent
Good soils	3,500,000 acres	22 percent
Fair soils	4,400,000 acres	29 percent
Poor soils	3,400,000 acres	23 percent
Unproductive soils	2,205,000 acres	15 percent

The combination of soil, rainfall, elevation, and other factors permit the classification of range types and carrying capacities for livestock production on tribal trust land as follows:

Range Type	Acreage	Carrying Capacity[2]
Grassland	4,288,199	238,770
Mountain meadow	3,748	136
Weeds (perennial)	12,671	286
Sagebrush	806,778	55,468
Browse	4,040,557	108,409
Conifers (timber)	546,356	22,103
Inaccessible	716,128	———
Barren	925,751	———
Woodland (pinon-juniper)	3,102,645	85,732
Aspen	1,282	18
Cultivated	36,270	———
TOTALS	14,420,825[3]	512,922

Agriculture

Farming opportunities in the Navajo area depend principally upon soil, slope and on water availability. Non-

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1. *All information has been secured from the Navajo Agency of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and considerable use was made of "The Navajo Yearbook of Planning in Action, Calendar Year 1954," Report No. IV. Navajo Agency, Window Rock, Arizona,* 1955

2. *Capacity is "livestock units": one unit per sheep or goat, four per cow or burro, five per horse or mule. Data compiled in* 1955.

3. *Reservation area was slightly enlarged by land purchases between* 1954 *and* 1955.

irrigated ("dry") farms are located almost exclusively in the humid and steppe zones where, with good soil conditions, rainfall is usually ample to mature a crop. Agricultural products include: oats, small grains, alfalfa and sweet clover, corn, potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbage, melons, squashes, and beans. On both tribal and individual trust lands Indian families farm about 44,500 acres.[1] Of this amount 9,482 acres were irrigated in 1952.

Minerals

Major mineral resources of the Navajo Reservation, mostly leased to non-Indians, are uranium, oil, and natural gas. Small quantities of bituminous coal and sand and gravel are produced locally. The future of mineral production on the reservation is uncertain. Income fluctuates according to bidding and activity from year to year. Extent of available deposits has not yet been established.

During fiscal year 1956 Navajo tribal income from mineral leases (including uranium, vanadium, sand, gravel, and coal) totalled $551,757. During fiscal year 1957 total income from oil and gas bonuses, royalties and rentals was $34,807,983. Other sources of income during 1957, mostly from timber and lumber operations amounted to more than $500,000.

Maurice McCabe, tribal treasurer, stated that all tribal enterprises are now showing a profit and will be continued. Unprofitable and pilot projects have been eliminated. The cement products industry is now under lease and one of the trading posts owned by the tribe may be sold. Tribal motels, now located at Window Rock and Shiprock, will be expanded and additional motels are planned.

The Journal of the Navajo Tribal Council, reporting on the meeting of June 29, 1955, listed the following tribal budget totals as approved by the Tribal Council for fiscal year 1955-1956:

Division 1, Resources	$314,607
Division 2, Law and Order	519,309
Division 3, Community Services ...	831,926
Division 4, Resources	580,805
Division 5, Capital Expenditures ..	270,000
Total	$2,516,647

Present Navajo tribal economic planning centers upon further development of reservation resources by private industry, under contract with the tribe. At the present time an effort is being made to attract such industry to the reservation and adjacent towns. Timber and mineral resources, especially, are being offered for development. It is estimated that present timber output from the reservation can be greatly increased by the construction of two additional sawmills.

The extent of reservation mineral reserves is not accurately known, but it is generally assumed that present output of uranium, oil and natural gas is capable of enormous expansion. It is also hoped that low-grade bituminous coal deposits known to exist on the reservation may be exploited in producing power for the rapidly expanding San Juan Basin market.

Navajo Family Income

The most recent information on Navajo family income has been summarized as follows:

1. *The Navajo Yearbook, op. cit. p. 66.*

INCOME FROM RESERVATION SOURCES — 1955[1]

	Amount	Percentage
Federal government payroll	$ 3,476,307	9.85
Tribal payroll	1,399,731	3.97
Craft work, self employment	2,000,000	5.67
Mining and other payrolls	1,772,560	5.02
Livestock and agriculture	4,000,000	11.33
TOTAL	$12,648,598	35.84
INCOME FROM OFF-RESERVATION SOURCES		
Railroad wages	$ 8,005,317	22.69
Seasonal agriculture wages	2,000,000	5.67
Non-agriculture wages (USES)	3,311,680	9.39
Defense industries	2,618,394	7.42
Other wages	1,000,000	2.83
TOTAL	$16,935,391	48.00
UNEARNED INCOME		
Public Assistance (states)	$ 2,038,893	5.78
General Assistance (BIA)	127,236	.36
Institutional care (BIA)	77,008	.22
Tribal Assistance	530,000	1.50
Old age and survivors benefits	256,436	.73
Railroad Unemployment Comp.	2,668,439	7.56
TOTAL	$ 5,698,022	16.15
ESTIMATED TOTAL FAMILY INCOME	$35,374,049	100.00

Reservation Income

Family income from reservation resources was almost entirely from the sale of agricultural products, mostly cattle, lambs, wool, mohair, and hides. Home consumption of animals and farm products is, however, unusually high and is, of course, counted as income.

Income from wages on the reservation was principally from federal employment. The next most important payroll is that maintained by the tribe, including a substantial payroll at the tribal timber and sawmill operation. Employment connected with mining, oil and gas exploration and production, construction contracts, trading posts, and miscellaneous enterprises makes up the balance.

Navajo families derive additional income from a variety of relatively minor sources, the most significant of which is craft work. Other sources are small Navajo-owned trading enterprises, locally operated coal mines, and sand and gravel operations, cutting and hauling firewood, and a few others. Additional income accrued to holders of trust allotments adjacent to the reservation through sale of oil, gas, and mineral leases, production royalties, and right-of-way easements.

Off-reservation Income

Off-reservation employment in 1955

1. *The Navajo Yearbook*, 1955.

contributed approximately half of the total Navajo family income. Principal employment was in railroad work, mostly track maintenance. Other employment was in agricultural, construction, and defense plant work, plus common labor jobs in a variety of industries which employ small numbers of individuals.

Unearned Income

Railroad unemployment compensation, amounting to $2,668,439 in 1955, is the single largest source of unearned income.

The next largest source of unearned income is from the public assistance program — Aid to the Blind, Aid to Dependent Children, and Old Age Assistance. On the Navajo and Hopi Reservations, there is a special arrangement whereby about 90% of the cost of this program is met by the federal government and the balance by the various states: Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah. Administration of the program is in the hands of the various state departments of public welfare. The total income from this source in 1955 was estimated at $2,038,893.

Reservation Indians are not eligible for general assistance benefits in the above states. The general assistance program is therefore administered and financed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. During 1955 Navajo families had an income of $204,244 from this source.

Responsibility for public welfare is considered by the Navajo Tribe to belong essentially to the federal and state governments. Some tribal funds, however, are expended for this purpose. During fiscal year 1954-55 the tribe expended $530,000 for various assistance programs.

Of this amount a total of $72,000 was expended for "community relief" in which each Navajo community, or district, was allotted $1,000 mostly to be used as purchase orders for needy families. Most of the balance was used for the purchase of new clothes for school children, and assistance to individuals with pending applications for public assistance or general assistance.

In addition to the above, income from the Old Age and Survivors' Benefits program, administered under the Federal Social Security Act, amounted to $256,436. The total of unearned income is thus estimated at $5,698,022 or more than 16% of total Navajo family income.

The number or percentage of totally self-supporting Navajo families has never been estimated. Navajo families receiving public assistance in Arizona in January, 1956, totaled 1499, or about 18% of Arizona Navajo families.

Using this as a constant percentage for the entire reservation it can be estimated that 2625 Navajo families receive public assistance. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has reported that an average of 284 families receive general assistance payments, making a crudely estimated total of 2909 Navajo families on welfare. This is about 20% of the estimated 14,600 Navajo families.

Average Income

On the basis of an estimated 14,600 families who receive a total income of $35,374,049, mean family income is computed at $2,422.88. Per capita income on the basis of 82,000 individuals is estimated at $431.30.

Figures on the actual distribution of income among the 14,600 Navajo families are generally lacking, and the Navajo Agency is unwilling to attempt any estimate of numbers of families in the various income levels.

Agency officials caution that figures of this sort compiled by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in earlier years—notably in the Withdrawal Survey of 1952—are almost certainly of no value.

Hopi Agency

Agency and tribal headquarters at Keams Canyon, Arizona.

HOPI TRIBE

Tribal Government

The Hopi Tribe was organized under a constitution and by-laws approved December 19, 1936.

Tribal Resources and Income

The Hopi Reservation is principally cattle and sheep country, with added resources in small tracts of irrigated and dry farms. Except for the small scale mining of coal, no important mineral resources have been developed. Some geologists are of the opinion that exploration for oil would be warranted.

The entire reservation is tribal property held in trust by the United States Government. Tribal lands are used exclusively by Indians, mostly under a system of family and lineage assignment that dates back to pre-European times. During 1955 the total tribal holdings of 631,194 acres were used as follows: 60 acres in irrigated farms, 10,540 in non-irrigated farms, and 597,776 acres in grazing lands. The balance is barren and waste.

Tribal income, from rentals and licenses, is about $400 per year. This is used to meet the expense, necessarily small, of tribal government.

Family Income

Income from Surface Resources

About 520 farmers had a gross income in 1955 of about $35,000, with an average income of $67.31. About 375 stock raisers (usually also farmers) had a gross income in 1955 of $164,835, with an average income of about $439.56. About 20 individuals cut forest products for a total gross income of $600. So far as is known, according to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, these are the only sources of Hopi income from their natural resources.

Reservation Wages

A total of 130 Hopi Indians are reported as having been employed on the reservation at one time or another during 1955. 120 were employed by the federal government and 10 by individual employers. The estimated income from reservation wages was $396,000.

Income from other reservation work, principally self-employment, is significant but impossible to estimate, according to Bureau of Indian Affairs officials. A large number of Hopis are engaged in small private enterprises for which no figures are available. These include small stores, auto repair shops, carpenter shops, welding shops, trucking enterprises, and craft work. Craft work is especially important with some Hopi families able to earn a comfortable living from the manufacture of kachina dolls, silver work, and other articles.

Off-Reservation Wages

No one in an official capacity would venture even a guess as to the amount of Hopi income from off-reservation wages. Many Hopi are

known to work, at good wages, in curio and other stores throughout Arizona, and as skilled and semi-skilled craftsmen in a wide variety of trades, mostly in the towns of northern Arizona. The forest service has made considerable use of Hopi men as fire fighters throughout the west and the annual income from this source has been estimated at $100,000. Income from seasonal agricultural work off the reservation is said to be unimportant.

Unearned Income

The total unearned income, so far as is known, comes from public assistance, general assistance, and unemployment compensation. Figures are not available on unemployment compensation.

All public assistance is handled by the Arizona Department of Public Welfare on an itinerant basis. General assistance is financed and administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

In January, 1956, 175 families were receiving public assistance as follows: Old Age Assistance, 125 recipients, total payment—$5,744, average payment—$45.95; Aid to Dependent Children, 36 families, 82 children, total payment—$2,827, average payment—$78.53; Aid to the Blind, 15 recipients, total payment—$751, average payment—$50.07. On this basis the total annual income from public assistance is approximately $111,864.

During fiscal year 1955 the Bureau of Indian Affairs made total expenditures of $12,107 for general assistance in the Hopi villages. An average of 19.91 households and 28.75 individuals received help from this source. The average monthly payment to each family was $50.68.

Income Estimates

Information is fairly complete on income from agriculture and from federal employment on the reservation, but not even a guess is ventured as to the income from self-employment and off-reservation wages.

In 1942 total Hopi income was estimated at $279,796.[1] This was distributed as follows:

Wages (on and off reservation)	36%
Livestock	34%
Agriculture	22%
Self employment	6%
Native products	1%
Unearned income	1%

The 1950 census reported on 640 families as follows: Under $500, 395; $500 to $999, 85; $1000 to $1999, 80; $2000 to $2999, 35; $3000 to $3999, 10; $4000 to $4999, 5; $5000 and over, 5; not reported, 25. Median income was estimated at $389 and this was by far the lowest median income reported for any Arizona tribe.

It is evident that the income picture has changed considerably since 1942 and 1950. Known income in 1955, including income from welfare payments, totalled $820,406. This does not include two important sources of income; self-employment and, except for firefighting, off-reservation wages.

The average **known** income for the 644 families living on the reservation is therefore $1274, and the average **known** income for the 449 reservation families not receiving welfare is $1551. Both figures are too low, but there is no way of knowing how much too low.

Considerable construction work has been in progress on the reserva-

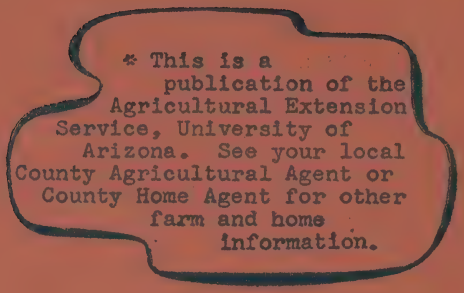
1. *Laura Thompson and Alice Joseph, THE HOPI WAY, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1944. pp 22-26.*

tion in recent years, accounting for the high income from federal employment. This should be taken into account in estimating the "normal" income of Hopi families who remain on the reesrvation.

Early Arizona Tribes

The original 14 tribes of Arizona, and the area each occupied, is shown in the above map. The variation in the amount of land occupied is not a reflection of population but of subsistence activity. The Navajo, Apache, Papago, Yavapai, Havasupai, and Hualapai were principally hunters and gatherers; the Hopi, Zuni, Pima, Maricopa, Mohave and Yuma were principally farmers. The total population in pre-Spanish times has been estimated at between 25,000 and 45,000 — about half the present Indian population.

UTAH
NEVADA
COLORADO
PAIUTE
FREDONIA
COLORADO
SUPAI
HAVASUPAI
HUALAPAI
PEACH SPRINGS
PEACH SPRINGS CANYON
MOHAVE
MOHAVE
NEEDLES
CHEMEHUEVI
PARKER
BIG SANDY
BIG WILLIAMS RIVER
PRESCOTT
CAMP VERDE
VERDE RIVER
YAVAPAI
MARICOPA
PHOENIX
CASTOR
PIMA
GILA RIVER
GLOBE
SAN CARLOS
APACHE
WHITE RIVER
SALT RIVER
TUBA CITY
HOPI
ORAIBI
BEAVER CANYON
WINDOW ROCK
NAVAJO
SAN JUAN RIVER
SHIP ROCK
FLAGSTAFF
COLORADO
LITTLE COLORADO
KOLBROOK
ZUNI
RIVER
NEW MEXICO
CALIFORNIA
COLORADO
YUMA
YUMA
GILA RIVER
COCOPA
MEXICO
PAPAGO
SELLS
SANTA CRUZ
TUCSON
TUBAC
MEXICO
OPATA
LOCATION OF INDIAN TRIBES
IN ARIZONA BEFORE 1850
BASED UPON MAP PREPARED BY KATHARINE BARTLETT.
R.G.B.



University of Arizona
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Chas. U. Pickrell, Director

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